

MAINE WRECKED BY A MINE

REPORT OF A REELAND BOARD OF NAVAL EXPERTS.

It is the cause of the disaster was an explosion of a charge exterior to the ship, which resulted in the explosion of the ship's magazines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—That the primary cause of the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in Havana Harbor was the explosion of a submarine mine of the same nature as the one which wrecked the Maine is the conclusion of the Vreeland board of naval experts, who have examined the wreckage. The board reached Washington from Havana last night and today formally presented their report.

The board is unanimously of the opinion that the explosion of the vessel's magazines was the result of a submarine mine of the same nature as the one which wrecked the Maine. The board reached Washington from Havana last night and today formally presented their report. The board is unanimously of the opinion that the explosion of the vessel's magazines was the result of a submarine mine of the same nature as the one which wrecked the Maine.

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EDISON BOON TO NEWLYWEDS

CONCRETE FURNITURE AT HALF THE PRICE OF WOOD.

Artistic Bedroom Sets for \$55. Some Pieces Now On the Way to Chicago to Prove They'll Stand the Racket of Moving—Also Fireproof Film Shows.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 8.—Thomas A. Edison's recent announcement that he would make it possible to build a concrete house for \$1,000 was followed up today by his promise that in the near future he would put on the market concrete furniture, so that newlyweds instead of fitting out their homes on the installment plan with \$50 worth of dubious chairs, tables, etc., could invest \$200 and have a permanent residence with their display.

The inventor has already made a reinforced concrete cabinet for the phonograph, and pieces of furniture made in the new way are on their way to Chicago and back to show what they can stand in the way of resisting handling by freight men. At present the weight of the concrete furniture is about one-third greater than wooden furniture, but Edison expects to reduce the excess to one-quarter.

The concrete surface can be stained, Edison says, so as to look like any kind of wood desired. His phonograph cabinet has been trimmed in white and gold. Its surface is like that of mahogany. Not only is the concrete cabinet cheaper, Edison said today, but it is better fireproof than the old fashioned wood cabinet.

"Can I make concrete furniture?" repeated Edison when the question was asked. "Of course I can. I am going to have concrete furniture on the market in the near future. It will make it possible for the laboring man to put furniture in his home more artistic and more durable than is now to be found in the most palatial residences in Paris along the Rhine."

"Will it be cheap?" "Of course it will. If I cannot put out my concrete furniture cheaper than the oak that comes from Grand Rapids I wouldn't go into the business. If newwood starts out with say, \$50 worth of furniture on the installment plan I feel confident that we can give him more artistic and more durable furniture for \$200. I'll also be able to put out a whole bedroom set for \$5 or \$6."

Mr. Edison entertained here this afternoon 150 visitors from the annual convention in New York of the American Mechanical Engineers. Hardly less interesting than his prediction as to the future of the new home moving picture outfit, which will be placed on the market within the next three months at a cost of from \$50 to \$75 at retail. The outfit without the lighting device is no longer than an ordinary camera case. Seventy-eight feet of the reels are equivalent to 1,000 feet of the ordinary reel. They can be carried in the pocket of the operator, while the ordinary reels to give the same number of "feet of story" would weigh twenty pounds. On a film barely half as wide as those now familiar to the public three strips of pictures are printed, not one of which is larger than three-sixteenths of an inch square. The operation consists of winding the strip first one way and then another and back again to get the story.

The operation, the visitors were told, is so simple that a schoolboy can easily master it. The films are to cost 25 cents a foot, but arrangements are now being made to have stations of exchange so as to relieve the consumer of the necessity of buying every foot of film he wants to enjoy. So small are the pictures on one of these films that they are scarcely discernible to the naked eye. The process of their manufacture is so delicate that the smallest speck of dust lodged on one of the pictures would be magnified so as to ruin the picture. For that reason the air is washed with water before it is allowed to enter the room where the films are made.

The home films are to cover just as wide a range of subjects as the ordinary reels, but special attention is to be given to religious and educational subjects. It is a hobby with Edison to get the moving picture into the realm of education.

The mechanical engineers saw also a demonstration of the kinetograph, the combination of moving pictures and the phonograph, and heard a lecture by Miller Reese Hutchison, one of Edison's associates on the storage battery. The disc phonograph, on which Edison has been working a long time, was shown.

When the delegation arrived there was given to them the "key to the laboratory," consisting of a copper wire in a test tube, which, Edison said, typified his "key" to many of his achievements. It was accepted by Walter Bausenstrauch of Columbia, the spokesman of the party. Just before leaving the guests were surprised to see on a screen a moving picture of themselves entering the grounds. The film was presented to them as a souvenir.

FILMS FROM AEROPLANE.
Operator Making Pictures From Fowler's Machine on Coast to Coast Flight.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 8.—The first successful attempt to take motion pictures from a flying machine has been made by E. R. Shaw of New York, flying with Aviator Robert G. Fowler on his coast to coast trip.

The picture machine is equipped with a device which overcomes the vibration of the aeroplane engines. The film will be reproduced along the route from Texas to New York.

DEAD ON CHIMNEY TOP.

Painter Suffocated by Coal Gas From Newly Started Fire.

David Cozier, a painter, was suffocated yesterday afternoon beneath the metal spook hood that tops one of the four chimneys which rise about thirty feet above the roof of the four-story brick building at 29 Furman street, Brooklyn.

The building is occupied by the Fulton Foundry and Machine Works. Cozier was painting the chimneys.

When it came time to quit Cozier set a ladder against the chimney and went up to release the ropes that held his scaffold in place. He laid a board across the mouth of the chimney and crawled under the hood in order to get at the hooks that held the ladder. He was there too long to suit his assistant, Joseph Keel of 64 Baltic street, and Keel ran up and looked in.

Cozier lay across the board and seemed to be peering at something down in the chimney. Keel tugged at his trousers leg, but got no response. Then he ran down the ladder and raised an alarm. Charles Webber and William Coul, who are employed in the foundry, went back with him.

In the meantime some one had notified the police and a fire call was sent in. Hook and Ladder 35 responded, but the body was on the roof when the firemen arrived. Webber, Coul and Keel had succeeded in dragging it out of the gas chamber and in taking it down the ladder. Ambulance Surgeon Scott of the Brooklyn Hospital arrived a few minutes later and said that the man was dead.

Cozier knew that fires had just kindled under the chimney when he crawled under the hood, but hadn't counted on gases accumulating so quickly. He was 37 years old and lived at 81 Riker avenue, Woodside.

CHAMBER RAISES THE \$75,000

Which He Will Pay Lina Cavallieri A \$200,000 Mortgage Debt.

Robert Winthrop Chamber has pledged for \$200,000 his various realty holdings in this city. The exhibition returned from Paris on Thursday where he concluded through his lawyer, Sidney Harris, a financial treaty with Lina Cavallieri, whom he married in June, 1910. Mr. Chamber has agreed to pay \$75,000 (American money) to Lina, who is going ahead with a divorce suit which won't be opposed.

The mortgage Mr. Chamber gave yesterday was secured from Bowers & Sands, and is for five years with interest at 5 per cent. The really pledged is that he decided to his wife as a dowry. It is worth several millions of dollars.

The property includes the row of flats at 300 to 372 West Fifty-fifth street, 330 to 380 Ninth avenue, 831 and 839 Tenth avenue, 503 to 511 West Fifty-fifth street, and for lots on the south side of Fifty-fifth street, 300 feet west of Ninth avenue and originally part of the old Cohn farm. Mr. Chamber inherited this property from Laura E. Delano in 1902 together with other property in this farm not affected by the mortgage, because it is undivided.

Precious to his marriage with Mme. Cavallieri Mr. Chamber filed in Paris an agreement pledging to her \$200,000 of his income each year, which amounted to about \$75,000. The new mortgage was to liquidate the present mortgage on this property and also to raise the extra \$75,000 Mr. Chamber must pay.

TAX ON FOREIGN YACHTS.

Washington, Dec. 8. Americans who enjoy the luxury of foreign built yachts and other pleasure craft constructed across the water will be taxed heavily in the future if Congress enacts into a law a bill introduced today by Representative Harrison of New York.

The bill provides that a tax of 35 per cent. ad valorem shall be levied on "foreign built yachts, pleasure boats and other like vessels." With the payment of this tax the vessel imported may be admitted to American register. Moreover, the bill specifically provides that if a vessel so imported is put in the coastwise trade it shall be forfeited to the United States.

Mr. Harrison also wants to impose a tax on those who charter foreign built vessels for purposes of pleasure and recreation. In such cases he would charge \$3 a gross ton. Mr. Harrison is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and it is understood the bill put in today in all probability will be reported favorably.

In framing tariff revision bills the Democrats of the House intend so far as possible to reduce rates on necessities and increase them on luxuries, it is said. Foreign built yachts, it is believed, are among the luxuries that should be taxed to the utmost.

'TAS MULLIGAN ENTHUSIASM

HERE'S THE BILL FOR STAMPED BANK DEPOSITORS.

The Mulligan Team Says They Hired 75 Italians to Howl Against a Receiver-ship. Mrs. Mulligan Made a Home and Mother Speech, Bill, \$22,135.

When the Hamilton Bank closed its doors on October 23, 1907, there followed a number of meetings of depositors at which there was unexplained enthusiasm and praise for William R. Montgomery, the president, who was subsequently sent to Sing Sing for not less than two years and two months for larceny of the bank's funds. The source of the applause remained unexplained to most persons until yesterday, when William G. Mulligan, the Bronx lawyer and real estate broker, filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court explaining that the demonstrations were arranged by himself and his wife, Agnes K. Murphy Mulligan, who is also a lawyer and real estate broker.

The Northern Bank, successor of the Hamilton, is suing Mulligan on notes for \$17,500 which he gave for loans negotiated through Montgomery. Mulligan put in a counter-claim for \$300,000 and the plaintiff got an order requiring the defendant to file a bill of particulars. This bill contains over fifty pages and covers the period from October 25, 1907, to January 20, 1908. A few of the particulars follow:

October 25.—Promised \$20,000 for services of Mr. Mulligan and Mrs. Mulligan in assisting in reorganizing the bank. William R. Montgomery, president of the bank, so agreed in writing.

October 31.—Conferred with W. R. Montgomery respecting adverse meeting to be held at Amsterdam avenue and 143d street. Visited hall to get size thereof. Conferred with depositors and W. R. Montgomery to formulate plans to stampede the meeting and prevent resolutions for the appointment of a receiver. Time, day and into the night.

November 1.—Arranged to have friendly depositors attend the meeting and arranged for speakers. Mrs. Mulligan instructed an interpreter to interpret the proceedings. That night drill seventy-five men under him to shout and "Hurray" for Montgomery for the purpose of attending to stampeding the meeting, which meeting had been called by adverse meeting to appoint a receiver.

November 2.—Arranged for speakers and employed seventy-five persons to attend and stampede the meeting. Rehearsed and drilled gang of men and provided seventy-five men with refreshments and cigars and also paid each man for his services. Paid American foreman and Italian foreman. Conferred with representatives of the press as to news articles.

November 3.—Held meeting and made speech. Hall was crowded with multitude. John P. Leo and Charles H. Tuttle were apparently in charge of the meeting. Multitude almost riotous and threatened to mob Mr. Mulligan because of the disturbance in their efforts to prevent the resolutions going through and because of the loud cries of their followers, the seventy-five men were kept by them.

November 4.—Obtained actually into Mrs. Mulligan's speech was made wherein she stated that she had never made a public speech before, but that she felt the occasion required and permitted her to leave her baby at home to face the awful rainstorm that prevailed that night. Mrs. Mulligan stated that she represented as executive orphan children who had money in the Hamilton Bank and that Mr. Mulligan had money in the Twelfth Ward Bank, which was then closed, how could shoes be bought, how could fires be kept and how could orphans be fed for the winter that was then before us if the Hamilton Bank was permitted to go into the hands of a receiver?

Mrs. Mulligan's speech turned the tide and won the day. The motion for a permanent receiver was lost.

After that Mrs. Mulligan personally ejected an obnoxious depositor and Mr. Mulligan got up a narcoleptic reception with music. He puts in this expense bill:

Hiring 25 men for the stampede meeting, \$200
Automobile hire for November, 1907, \$20
Press agents, \$50
Messengers, \$20
Carfare, \$15
Laurel, musicians, cigars to police, fire, and business and flags, \$25
Refreshments November 4, 1907, and January 10, 1908, \$20
Private prior at the Astor House; wines, whiskey, etc., for reception, \$100
Total, \$22,135

OIL PENSIONS PRESERVED.

The Standard Split Up That Business Too With the Rest.

When the Supreme Court dissolved the old Standard Oil Company of New Jersey it incidentally dissolved that corporation's pension fund, in which some 72,000 people have a very precious interest. But the Standard Oil management has split up the fund with the rest of the business and kept it alive.

It is certainly a very large sum. The company ran for forty-one years and kept its men as few companies ever have. The pension plan is generous. Its basis is twenty-five years service and the attainment of the age of 65, when an officer or employee may retire on one-fourth of his average salary for his ten last years of service. Men or women retired before 65 get half pay until they are 65 and then quarterly pay. The application of the system is uniform for all grades of officers and employees. One policy for which the Standard Oil Company has become well known among people who spend their lives working for corporations is that of giving increases of salary to people who have not asked for them.

MUTINY ON THE KING'S SHIP.

Part of Medina's Crew, Picked for Indian Voyage, Objected to Quarters.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Express says a section of the picked crew of the steamship Medina, on which King George and Queen Mary travelled to India, mutinied on the eve of the departure of the vessel and refused to sail. They were arrested with others who had broken leave in the hope of being left behind. The latter were distributed among the cruisers which escorted the Medina, and the warships furnished substitutes for them on the King's vessel.

The trouble arose from discontent among the men over their quarters, which are described as worse than those on sailing ships in the early days of navigation. Apologists for the vessel say that they were not finished because of lack of time.

Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, will reply to a question on the subject in the House of Commons on December 13.

NOTICES OF SUBWAY BLOCKS.

Public Service Commission Orders Them Posted.

The Public Service Board adopted an order yesterday directing the Interborough company to "display conspicuously a proper notice to the public at or near the ticket office of every station directly affected, whenever the train service is stalled or blocked."

NIP MRS. PANKHURST'S AUTO.

Providence Police Hold Chauffeur for Speeding, but Let Suffrage Leader Go.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 8.—The automobile in which Mrs. Pankhurst, the English suffrage leader, came here yesterday evening was caught in a speed trap in the outskirts of the city.

The machine bore a Massachusetts number and was in charge of Melvin P. Wade, who said his home was in Sherborn.

It was 3:40 o'clock and as Mrs. Pankhurst was due to speak at the Providence Opera House at 4 o'clock, Sgt. Dwyne allowed the chauffeur to deliver his passenger before taking him to the station.

Wade was charged with speeding, pleaded guilty and was fined \$15 and costs. He said the automobile belonged to a physician in Sherborn.

VEDRINES BADLY MANGLED.

Noted Aviator's Legs and Arms Broken in 100 Foot Fall at Villa Coublay.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
PARIS, Dec. 8.—Vedrine, the noted aviator, was badly injured while flying in a monoplane at Villa Coublay today.

His machine turned turtle and he fell about one hundred feet. His legs and arms were broken or injured.

FALLS FIFTEEN STORIES.

Workman Stumbles on Masonic Building Scaffold and Plunges to Death.

Archie Bruce, a lad of 18, stumbled while walking along a scaffold on the nineteenth floor of the new Masonic building at 71 West Twenty-third street yesterday and slipped over the edge.

The youth, who was a bricklayer's helper, fell fifteen stories and lay crushed to death on the roof of a four-story building adjoining the new structure.

An ambulance from the New York Hospital took the body to the West Twentieth street police station house, where later in the day it was removed on a Coroner's permit to Archie's home, at 216 West 116th street. The street was crowded with shoppers at the time. The helper had fallen some distance back from the street line, however, and none of the women shoppers knew of the accident until after the ambulance had come along.

KICKED FOOTBALL IN STREET.

Boy Arrested, He Writes to Mayor and Waldo Investigates.

AS TOLD BY LILLIAN GRAHAM

SHE KNEW THAT STOKES HAD COME TO MURDER HER

As He Murdered Al Adams So She Fought and Fought and Ethel Shot and Shot—Did Not Demand a Confession or a Check for \$25,000.

Lillian Graham, frequently in tears, gave the jury and Justice Marcus yesterday her own version of her relations with W. E. D. Stokes and of what happened in her apartment at the Varuna the night Mr. Stokes was shot in the legs. She wept under direct examination. She wept under cross-examination. Assistant District Attorney Buckner, doubting the sincerity of her grief, levelled three questions at her:

"Miss Graham, said he, 'are those tears of yours real tears?'
'Yes,' she said, her voice just audible to those within the rail.
'Aren't they tears of self-pity rather than shame?'
'No, sir.'
'Didn't you smile and giggle all the way through the police court hearing?'
'No,' very faintly.

With that Mr. Buckner closed for the day a cross-examination designed to trip Miss Graham in her story that she was only 18 years old when she first met Stokes. He got from her an admission that in 1905, when she received a legacy from her mother's estate, the money was turned over to her without the appointment of a guardian. In 1905 she was 17 years old, she said.

Under questioning from her own lawyers she testified that she had been lured to Mr. Stokes's stock farm near Lexington, kept there two nights against her will and had then been forced to sign an admission of bad character, a paper which absolved Stokes from responsibility. She said that Stokes had taken from her \$1,700 of the money that came to her from her mother, that he had lost it in speculation and that when she appealed to him later for money she was asking only for what was her own. He had given her altogether about \$1,200, she said.

Coming to the evening at the Varuna when she and Ethel Conrad found use for the pistols they had just bought, Miss Graham recited rapidly that Stokes had attacked her, that she knew he had murdered Al Adams and that she was afraid for her own life and that she and Miss Conrad finally shot him in self-defence. Her voice was scarcely raised above a whisper. Miss Conrad, seated at her lawyer's table, rested on her elbows and kept her eyes fastened on Miss Graham.

Miss Graham wore a hat trimmed with white fur, a blue serge suit and a stole of brown fur. Lawyer Jordan asked her how old she was. She told him 23. Jordan had her emphasize that to the jury, that and the statement that she was only 18 when she first met Stokes in the apartment of her sister, Mrs. Stella Singleton, in the Ansonia. Finding material in her letters to Stokes, Jordan got her to say that when she asked the Ansonia man for \$2,500 she really meant \$250; that she had never meant to ask for \$2,500. She mentioned her legacy and what she did to keep off the stage—"no place for a nice girl." She wept at this point and the court waited a little.

She then turned to the story of the visit to the Lexington farm. Stokes, she said, had pressed her to visit him. She agreed finally and went to Lexington in the summer of 1907. He met her, saying other guests were visiting a nearby farm. But there were no other guests. Miss Graham paused again and applied her handkerchief to her eyes. At dinner that evening she asked Stokes where the other guests had been and he admitted that the guests were mythical. They were alone in the house. The next question from the lawyer made some of the women visitors in court attend strictly to the tips of their shoes and made Miss Graham's tears flow freely. When the answer came Mr. Jordan held up the confession she had signed.

"Did you sign that in New York?" he asked.
"No, in Lexington," said Miss Graham in the faintest of voices.
"Why did you sign it?"
"Because Mr. Stokes said he would telegraph my relatives if I did not."

Questioned about money that Stokes had given her, she said that the \$1,200 included her bill at the Ansonia, which amounted to \$318. She said that when she came back from Paris the first of this year she went to Stokes at his office in the Ansonia and told him she was hard up, that she didn't have enough to eat. He offered her \$25, she said, but she rejected it and did not take it away with her. She denied referring to Mr. Stokes's wife as "that damned red-head." She didn't see Stokes again until the lively evening at the Varuna.

After describing her meeting with Miss Conrad and their agreement to live together she said that Miss Conrad went to see Stokes on her behalf and came back with a story that made her terribly angry. Stokes had told Miss Conrad, she said, that Miss Graham's mother had kept a disorderly house in Seattle and that Miss Graham herself was familiar with the inside of such resorts. After that she went to see Mr. W. E. D. Stokes. Jordan didn't ask what took place at the interview with Littleton. But she was afraid of Stokes.

"My sister, Mrs. Singleton, told me to beware of Mr. Stokes," said Miss Graham. "She said he was a dangerous character and that she believed he had killed Al Adams. Mrs. Singleton was living at the Ansonia when Al Adams died, and on that night she saw Stokes coming down the back stairs about 11 or 12 o'clock, muttering to himself and throwing his hands about. And the next day Mr. Stokes, she said, testified that he went to bed at 8 or 9 o'clock."

"Did you expect Stokes on the night of the shooting?" asked Mr. Jordan.
"No, indeed."
"Had you written to him to come?"
"No, sir."

Then Miss Graham gave her side of the fight in her parlor at the Varuna. She spoke very rapidly in the same key, with a succession of "ands" in place of periods. It developed then for the first time that the defence maintained that

A Christmas gift that is appreciated all the year. A Krescents Collar Button Set. \$1.00.—Ad.